

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 19.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, trace.
Temperature, Max. 80; Min. 70. Weather, fair, fresh trades.

ESTABLISHED JULY 2, 1854.

SUGAR.—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 3.95c. Per Ton, \$79.00.
88 Analysis Beets, 10s. 6½d. Per Ton, \$84.40.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1909.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

STRIKERS GET NOTICE TO LEAVE THEIR HOMES ON THE PLANTATIONS

Tear Down Eviction Placards—Waiialua Men Shy of the Agitators—Plenty of Strikebreakers, but Not All Are Needed.

Saturday next at 12 o'clock noon, is the time set by Waipahu and Aiea plantations for the striking Japanese laborers to withdraw from those estates unless they wish to return to their work which is now being performed by "strikebreakers."

The efforts of Makino, et al, to stir up strikes at Waiialua and Kahuku have so far failed and it is likely that if the laborers there have grievances they will present them without resorting to a walk-out.

With one thousand "strikebreakers" from Honolulu yesterday, added to those employed from Oahu and Honolulu plantations, both those estates carried on much of the usual routine of work. Ewa is resuming its normal labor condition, most of the strikers having returned to their tasks.

Ewa and Waiialua.

President Tenney of Ewa plantation made the following statement yesterday with regard to Ewa:

"The number of Japanese at work at Ewa today, the 19th, was 1573, an increase of 200 over yesterday, and being about 82 below the average turn-out under normal conditions. Operations are being carried on as under normal conditions and general quiet prevails."

Waiialua Not to Strike.

President Tenney of Waiialua plantation, also made the following statement with reference to that estate:

"Advice from Manager W. W. Goodale convey the information that last night a meeting of the Japanese laborers was held near the mill, at which meeting there were in attendance representatives or delegates from all of the Japanese camps or villages on the plantation. The meeting broke up about 4 o'clock this morning. A committee of about sixty men, consisting of representatives from the camps and villages above mentioned, was appointed to formulate and prepare a statement of their grievances, and this is to be presented to Manager Goodale tomorrow evening, the 20th inst. The report is made that the men do not intend to strike, and the meeting is reported as having been quiet and orderly. All operations on the plantation are being carried on as usual."

Makino Hopes for More.

The visit of Fred Makino to Waiialua plantation on Tuesday night was not altogether successful from his own standpoint. However, he threatens to pull off strikes at both Kahuku and Waiialua plantations if the planters succeed in continuing work at Aiea and Waipahu with strikebreakers. This threat is rather in the nature of bluster because of the successful methods of the planters to meet the strike situation.

One Notice Enough.

Just now the Higher Wage agitators and leaders are looking forward to Saturday with not very rosy views of the future. At noon the strikers at Aiea are to be paid off and are then expected to leave the plantation, leaving their quarters to be filled with whatever other laborers may be on hand. Notices were posted up at the plantation yesterday morning but all but one were torn down by strikers, they stating that one notice was sufficient.

The Higher Wage Association, which is mostly Makino and Negro, will have to look after the commissary for the evicted strikers after Saturday. They are quite busy just now levying contributions on house servants and storekeepers.

The same notice served to the strikers at Aiea has also been served to those on Waipahu plantation, and the men are expected to quit the premises on Saturday or return to work.

Returning to Japan.

There are said to be about 200 Japanese booked for passage to Japan on the Tenyo Maru sailing this morning, and of this 200 many are said to be strikers from Aiea and Waipahu.

Strikebreakers Plentiful.

Strikebreakers were plentiful at the Oahu Railroad depot yesterday morning, and as but one thousand men were

picked for the day's work for Aiea and Waipahu, there was more wailing and gnashing of teeth. The ticket system which R. D. Mead proposed to save trouble, was put into operation, and no man without a ticket was supposed to be on the train. In order to get his cash for a day's labor, this ticket has to be punched while the laborer is in the field.

Early Bird Gets the Worm.

That the early bird gets the worm is certainly true in the case of the Chinese strikebreakers. They were at the station at four o'clock and were in the van when the gates were opened. A Portuguese laborer complained about Chinese being taken on and he himself being left out. He was told that the Chinese came at four and he should do the same. He said he understood the train left shortly after six o'clock and could not see why he should waste time hanging around the station. When the tussle came to get through the gates, hats were torn and trampled under foot, sleeves and shirts were torn and lunch pails scattered and the contents strewn over the floors. A squad of police had their hands full controlling the crowd. There were about two thousand men at the station and about half were employed.

Mr. Mead stated yesterday that only 1000 men would be needed today.

Quiet at Kahuku.

J. P. Cooke went to Kahuku plantation yesterday morning, and although he found that the Japanese laborers had held meetings to discuss the labor situation, found no indications that they were intending to strike or do anything to tie up the plantation out of sympathy for the other strikers.

Will Take Their Pay.

A committee of strikers called upon Manager Ross of Honolulu plantation yesterday and notified him that they would accept their pay on Saturday and leave the plantation. Many are packing up, picking up their tools and preparing for the general exodus on the 22nd.

Just now the Honolulu mill is being overhauled and put in condition to meet the heavy work which will be required of it as the grinding season goes on.

Hilo Japanese Meet.

Thirty delegates from various Hawaii island plantations met in Hilo this week to discuss strike matters, and decided to adjourn for one month. In the meantime the delegates will investigate the conditions on the plantations and ascertain the sentiment of the laborers generally. The following letter published in the Hilo Tribune last week shows that the adjournment was prearranged:

"Hilo, Hawaii, May 10, 1909.
"Editor Hilo Tribune: Dear sir—

Some of our laborers on this island are intending to get higher wages from the planters, and they are combining themselves now. I am afraid that they and the planters may misunderstand each other and much trouble be caused which will result in no good for either side. So I am inviting some wise men from among our paper's readers who live in every plantation, and all the Japanese journalists to meet together in this city on a certain day next June to give them peaceful advice in the matter.

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The Japanese Question

Theodore Roosevelt in The Outlook.

There are certain elementary principles all of which should be kept steadily in view if a nation wishes to act justly both by itself and by others. It must insist upon what is necessary for its own healthy life, and this even at the cost of a possible clash; but this insistence on what is due to itself should always be accompanied by all possible courtesy to and fair dealing with others.

These are the principles upon which the United States should act as regards the question of the immigration of the Japanese into this country. The Japanese are a highly civilized people of extraordinary military, artistic, and industrial development; they are proud, warlike and sensitive. I believe that our people have, what I personally certainly have, a profound and hearty admiration for them; an admiration for their great deeds and great qualities, an ungrudging respect for their national character. But this admiration and respect is accompanied by the firm conviction that it is not for the advantage of either people that emigrants from either country should settle in mass in the other country. The understanding between the two countries on this point should be on a basis of entire mutuality, and therefore on a basis which will preserve unimpaired the self-respect of each country, and permit each to continue to feel friendly good will for the other. Japan would certainly object to the incoming of masses of American farmers, laborers and small traders; indeed, the Japanese would object to this at least as strongly as the men of the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountain States object to the incoming in mass of Japanese workmen, agricultural laborers, and men engaged in small trades. The Japanese certainly object to Americans acquiring land in Japan at least as much as the Americans of the far western States object to the Japanese acquiring land on our soil. The Americans who go to Japan and the Japanese who come to America should be of the same general class—that is, they should be travelers, students, teachers, scientific investigators, men engaged in international business, men sojourning in the land for pleasure or study. As long as the emigration from each side is limited to classes such as these, there will be no settlement in mass, and therefore no difficulty. Wherever there is settlement in mass—that is, wherever there is a large immigration of urban or agricultural laborers, or of people engaged in small local business of any kind—there is sure to be friction. It is against the interests of both nations that such unrestricted immigration or settlement in mass should be allowed as regards either nation. This is the cardinal fact in the situation; it should be freely recognized by both countries, and can be accepted by each not only without the slightest loss of self-respect, but with the certainty that its acceptance will tend to preserve mutual respect and friendliness.

But in achieving this policy we should bear steadily in mind that it is (Continued on Page Five.)

CONGRESSMEN WHO MAY BE VISITORS HERE THIS SUMMER

Geo. B. McClellan Sends List of Distinguished Men Who May Be Guests of Territory— Mr. Cushman's Letter.

George B. McClellan has written to the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce giving the names of the Congressmen who will probably form the party visiting Hawaii as the guests of the Territory this summer. He also enclosed a typical letter from a Congressman in answer to the invitation to be one of the party, the letter enclosed being from Representative Cushman of Washington. The following is an excerpt from a budget sent the Chamber of Commerce by McClellan:

Congressional Party to Hawaii.

The first installment of invitations to members of Congress, to visit Hawaii as guests of the Territory thus far sent out by Mr. McClellan, on behalf of Mr. Kalaniana'ole, is as follows: Invitations have been extended to Speaker Cannon, to the secretary of the Interior Department, and to Senators Depew, Flint, Gallinger, Penrose, Burton, McCumber, Smoot, Curtis, and Heyburn.

In the House invitations have been sent to Chairman Foss of the Committee on Naval Affairs, Chairman Tawney of the Appropriations Committee, Chairman Miller of the Committee on Claims, Chairman Bartholdt of the Committee on Public Buildings, Chairman Reeder of the Committee on Irrigation, to James Mann, who will probably succeed Col. Hepburn as chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce. Invitations have been extended also to Congressmen Loudenslager, Butler, Roberts, Mudd, Loud, Bates, Thomas, Dawson, Oleott, Ellis, Padgett, Gregg, Hobson and Kitchin, of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Other Congressmen invited include Walter R. Smith of the Appropriations Committee, James McLachlan of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, W. A. Rodenberg of the Public Buildings Committee, Jas. T. Lloyd and William C. Houston of the Territories Committee, William E. Humphrey of the Merchant Marine Committee, F. W. Cushman of Ways and Means Committee and R. F. Broussard of the Ways and Means Committee, and A. J. Borchfield. On account of the absence of many members from the city replies are coming in rather slowly. Mr. McClellan re-

ports that there will be no difficulty whatever, in securing such a party, as the fund and the steamer facilities admit of taking. The difficulty will be in securing certain committeemen, whose previous engagements will take them to Europe, or elsewhere.

It is expected that the party will sail from San Francisco, July 22, and will leave Honolulu on the return trip, August 21.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has asked to have the party as their guests for a day or two before they sail for Honolulu.

Representative Cushman's letter was as follows:

Committee on Ways and Means,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C., May 6, 1909.
Hon. George B. McClellan, The Chamberland, Washington, D. C.

My Dear Mr. McClellan: I have been greatly pleased to receive your kind letter of recent date written me on behalf of the good people of Hawaii and upon the authority of a joint resolution of the assembled Territorial Legislature, inviting me to become a member of a Congressional party to visit Hawaii in July of this year as a guest of the Territory of Hawaii.

I may say that few invitations have reached me in recent years that have given me as much pleasure as this one. I think that this invitation speaks well for not only the enterprise, but for the hospitality of your people. For many years I have had the pleasure and the honor of an acquaintance with Delegate Kalaniana'ole, and I regard him very highly. I have reason to know that he has worked hard for the welfare of his people, and without wanting to unduly flatter you I also wish to say that you are entitled to a great deal of credit for the hard work you have done in their interest.

I shall certainly make an effort to join this party, because I have long wished to see these islands, which lie west of my home at Tacoma, in the State of Washington.

Wishing you every success, and expressing again my appreciation of your kind invitation, I beg to remain,
Most cordially yours,

(Sgd.) FRANCIS W. CUSHMAN,
M. C.
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RAILROAD DETECTIVE CONFESSES THAT BURNS WAS ROBBED BY EMPLOYE

Startling Confirmation in Court of Heney's Charges—Stoessel and Nebogattoff Pardoned and Cleansed of Dishonor.

(Associated Press Cablegrams.)

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20.—John Helms, a detective formerly employed by the United Railroads, testified on the witness stand today that he was authorized to shadow the prosecution. He obtained copies of letters, telegrams, and reports from Detective Burns' office. These were used for the graft defense. They were secured through an unfaithful employe of Burns.

PARDONS FOR THE SCAPEGOATS

ST. PETERSBURG, May 20.—The Emperor has issued pardons for General Stoessel, General Nebogattoff, and eight other naval officers, including Admiral Rojstvensky's chief of staff. All the dishonoring features against them have been revoked.

SECRETARY OF WAR ILL

HAVANA, Cuba, May 20.—The visit of Secretary of War Dickinson has been cut short by illness. On the advice of his physician, he sailed in the Mayflower for Washington tonight.

IN THE SQUARED CIRCLE

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.—Jack Johnson, the negro heavyweight champion of the world, and "Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien fought six rounds to a draw here.

BELATED REINFORCEMENTS

PARIS, France, May 20.—The Congress of the Seamen's Unions has decided to call a strike immediately in support of the Postal employe's demands.

WANTS LOWER SUGAR TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Senator Clay of Georgia made a strong speech in the United States Senate today in which he urged a material reduction in the tariff on refined sugar. He stated that the present tariff favors the American Refining Co. at the expense of the consumers of the country. He scored the trust bitterly in the course of his address.

PRESIDENT TAFT SPEAKS.

PETERSBURG, Va., May 19.—President Taft delivered the principal address today at the unveiling of the monument to General Hartranft and the Pennsylvania volunteers who took part in the battle here and the surrender of Appomattox.

SPRECKELS TO MAKE FINANCIAL RESUME.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—Rudolph Spreckels when placed on the stand in the Calhoun trial tomorrow will make a full statement of his financial connection with the graft prosecution.

CHANGES IN FLEET DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Captain Comly has been ordered to succeed Captain Potter in command of the fourth division of the Atlantic fleet.

THE DAILY KILL.

NAIROBI, May 19.—Ex-President Roosevelt killed a rhinoceros and a hippopotamus in the course of his day's hunt.

H. H. ROGERS IS DEAD.

NEW YORK, May 19.—Henry H. Rogers, the leader of the Standard Oil Company, died here today of apoplexy.

WELL-KNOWN TOURIST FINDS VOLCANO WELL WORTH SEEING

D. S. Chamberlain, president of the Chamberlain Medicine Co., who is

touring the world with his sister and some friends, returned from the volcano on Saturday. He has visited Vesuvius and other volcanoes, but finds none so fascinating as Kilauea. Mr. Chamberlain is from Des Moines, Iowa. Of Kilauea he writes as follows:

"An interesting trip, and the volcano a wonder to behold. A good hotel is situated on top of the outer rim, three miles from the volcano, where visitors procure saddle horses. We started for the volcano after breakfast, and stayed at the pit until after dark. The route took us to the outer rim, down about 500 feet over a zigzag trail, through brush and tall ferns, to the great dark rock lava-bed. This lava-bed is comparatively level and about three and a half miles across, nearly circular, and in form is full of fissures, curled, broken and twisted.
"Lava rock looks much like slag from an iron furnace. The precipitous outer rim is covered on the east side with timber, brush and ferns. The other parts of the top rim are bare of vegetation. Away to the west and northwest is a long, sloping, bare mountain ridge 12,000 feet high. Some places are covered with snow, other places look like dry grass, other places show dark lava rock extending for miles from the summit in the direction of the volcano.
"The real volcano lake is reached after traveling about two miles across the first basin. We leave our horses about half a mile from the volcano, and proceed on foot, passing some fissures which emit steam, and heat which quivers in the air. We reach the rim of the real volcano, which is about a quarter of a mile across and almost a perfect circle 225 feet deep.
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